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MORNING PAPERS .. SATURDAY, 30th MARCH, 1935.
EVENING PAPERS .. SATURDAY, 30th MARCH, 1935.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.

SUMMARY FOR TASMANIA.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 14 containing in tabular form a summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in Tasmania at the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

This Bulletin contains particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment and income. Where possible, comparisons have been made with corresponding figures from the previous Census taken in the year 1921.

POPULATION: The revised figures for the population of Tasmania as at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, are - males, 115,097; females, 112,502; total, 227,599, made up as follows:-

Division	Males	Females	Total
Metropolitan ..	28,351	32,055	60,406
Provincial ..	26,971	29,806	56,777
Rural ..	59,138	50,629	109,767
Migratory ..	637	12	649
TOTAL ..	115,097	112,502	227,599

Females outnumbered the males by 3,704 in the metropolitan area and by 2,835 in the provincial area, but in the rural division there were 8,509 more males than females.

Since the Census of the 4th April, 1921, the population of the State of Tasmania increased by 6.5 per cent.; the metropolitan division by 15.4 per cent.; the urban provincial by 2.0 per cent.; and the rural division by 4.4 per cent. Excluding the migratory section, the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 24.6 per cent. in the year 1921 to 26.6 per cent. in the year 1933. Of all the States, Tasmania has the largest proportion of population residing in the rural areas.

AGE. A satisfactory feature of the results is the very small number of cases of failure to specify the age of the person enumerated, the total number of such cases being only 321, or 0.14 per cent. of the total population of the State, as compared with 581 persons, or 0.27 per cent., at the 1921 Census. Of the population for whom age was stated, 9.7 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 10.2 per cent. from 5 to 9 years; 10.3 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.9 per cent. from 15 to 19 years; and 42.0 per cent. were under 21 years. Since the 1921 Census there has been a sharp decline from 12.0 per cent. to 9.7 per cent. in the proportion of the population under 5 years of age, and from 11.9 per cent. to 10.1 per cent. in the number in the quinquennial age group from 5 to 9 years; and from 45.6 per cent. to 42.0 per cent. in the percentage under age 21.

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At the Census of 30th June, 1933, there were actually 3,513 less children under 5 years of age, and 2,182 less children under 10 years of age than were recorded in Tasmania at the previous Census in the year 1921. An analysis of the numbers under age 5 years shows that the number of children under 1 year of age has decreased by 1,319 or 23.4 per cent. below that enumerated at the previous Census; those between 1 and 2 years have decreased by 948, or 18.7 per cent.; 2 and under 3 years by 259 or 5.4 per cent.; 3 and under 4 years by 391, or 7.8 per cent.; and between 4 and 5 years by 596 or 11.7 per cent.

These figures reflect the extent of the decline in the birth-rate. Had the average effective birthrate which prevailed between the Census of 1911 and 1921 continued until 30th June, 1933, the number of children under 10 years of age in Tasmania would have been 10,000 more than were actually enumerated at the Census. On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Tasmania at the 1933 Census was 5,990 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 2,188 during the previous intercensal period 1911 to 1921.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: At the 1933 Census, 57.1 per cent. of the population of Tasmania were never married; 37.9 per cent. were married; 4.8 per cent. widowed; and 0.2 per cent. divorced. The proportion of males who had never married was 59.0 per cent. and females 55.2 per cent. For every 100 females never married there were 109 males never married at the 1933 Census, as compared with 108 males at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number never married increased by only 1.5 per cent.; those married by 12.5 per cent.; widowed by 23.4 per cent.; and divorced by 253 per cent. At the 1933 Census there were 8.5 widowed males and 17.0 widowed females for every 100 who were married, as compared with 7.6 and 15.6 respectively at the previous Census.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: 27,731 males and 2,464 females stated that they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933. The number of dependent children under age 16 claimed totalled 72,725; being equivalent to an average of 2.5 dependent children under 16 years for each male with dependent children, and 1.9 for each female guardian. For each adult male in Tasmania the average was 1.02 dependent children, and for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) 0.93 dependent children.

35 per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years had one child; 27 per cent. two children; 17 per cent. three children; 10 per cent. four children; 5 per cent. five children; and 6 per cent. more than five children. 52 per cent. of the female guardians had one dependent child under age 16; 24 per cent. two children; 12 per cent. three children; 7 per cent. four children; and 5 per cent. more than four children.

4,759 children or 6.5 per cent. of the total dependent children under 16 years of age in Tasmania were dependent on females.

ORPHANHOOD: The number of children under 16 years of age in Tasmania at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 73,022, of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females.

Of all children for whom particulars were stated 93.6 per cent. had both parents living; 3.6 per cent. were without father; 2.4 per cent. without mother; and 0.4 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

SCHOOLING: At the 30th June, 1933, there were 37,488 children of ages 7 to 14 years inclusive in Tasmania. The number receiving instruction at Government Schools totalled 32,804 and at Private Schools 5,705. 17.6 per cent. of the total population of the State were receiving instruction at the 1933 Census, as compared with 19.1 per cent. at the previous Census. 82.1 per cent. of those receiving instruction

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were attending a Government School; 14.3 per cent. were attending a Private School; and 0.6 per cent. the University. 3.0 per cent. were stated to be receiving instruction at home.

Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government Schools actually decreased by 0.5 per cent., and those attending Private Schools decreased by 9.2 per cent. This is another indication of the effect of the falling birth-rate. Although the proportion of children of school age has decreased in most States, yet Tasmania is the only State which shows an actual decrease since the 1921 Census in the number of children attending school. About 52 per cent. of those attending Government Schools are males, as compared with 45 per cent. at private schools.

WAR SERVICE: 6,853 males and 54 females served abroad with the Australian Forces during the Great War; 10 per cent. of the adult male population of Tasmania being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

RELIGION: At the 1933 Census the public was advised that there was no legal obligation to answer this question and 31,727 persons, or 13.9 per cent., gave no reply, as compared with 3,927 persons, or 1.8 per cent., at the 1921 Census, when this option was not published. 15 per cent. of the male and 13 per cent. of the female population of Tasmania did not state their religion. Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 105,228, or 53.7 per cent. This is the largest percentage represented by any denomination in any State. Roman Catholic numbered 30,219 (15.4 per cent.) not including Catholic, undefined, 2,970 (1.5 per cent.); Methodist totalled 26,470 (13.5 per cent.); and Presbyterian 13,194 (6.7 per cent.) Owing to the large increase in the number of persons who gave no reply to this question, the number of adherents for all denominations at the 30th June, 1933, is shown to be less than the number stated at the previous Census.

BIRTHPLACE: The percentage of Australian-born in the population of Tasmania showed a substantial increase during the intercensal period, and in 1933 represented 95 per cent. of the population as compared with 92 per cent. in the year 1921. During the intercensal period the number born in Australia increased by 18,594 persons, or 9.5 per cent., while the number who were not Australian-born decreased by 4,022 persons, or 24.5 per cent. The number born in European countries (10,252) shows a decrease of 25 per cent. from the number stated at the 1921 Census as born in Europe. The number born in the British Isles represented only 4.2 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 6.0 per cent. at the previous Census. The number born in England decreased by 2,152; those from Ireland by 676; Scotland, 294; New Zealand, 159; and Germany, 149. On the other hand, there were minor increases from Italy and Greece.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: Of those born outside the Commonwealth for whom length of residence in Australia was specified, 4.6 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, as compared with 15.6 per cent. at the previous Census. This is an indication of the extent of the decline in overseas migration into Tasmania in recent years.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE: At the 30th June, 1933, 183 persons comprising 166 males and 17 females stated they were unable to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 46 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Chinese; 29 per cent. Italian; and 10 per cent. Maltese.

NATIONALITY: The results of the 1933 Census disclosed that 99.8 per cent. of the population of Tasmania were of British Nationality; being practically the same as the percentage at the previous Census. 332 persons were of foreign nationality as compared with 413 at the 1921 Census, representing a decrease of 19.6 per cent. during

the intercensal period, as compared with an increase of 6.6 per cent. in the number of British subjects, but, as previously indicated, the relative proportion of British nationals shows little change. Those of Italian Nationality increased in number from 23 at the previous Census to 80 at the 1933 Census.

RACE: 99.8 per cent. of the population of Tasmania were of European race at the 30th June, 1933; as compared with 99.7 per cent. at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 47 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 46 per cent., the greatest increase being among the half-caste Australian aboriginals whose numbers increased by 78 per cent. to 270.

INDUSTRY: The number of breadwinners, including pensioners, recorded in Tasmania at the 1933 Census totalled 102,576 of whom 78,104 were males and 24,472 females. Pensioners included in this total numbered 10,773, and excluding pensioners the breadwinners totalled 91,803, comprising 73,027 males and 18,776 females.

The proportion of breadwinners, including pensioners, in the male population increased from 65.4 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 67.9 per cent., and female breadwinners from 14.0 per cent. to 21.8 per cent. The increased proportion of breadwinners among females is partly due to the increase in the number of old-age and invalid pensioners since the 1921 Census, as many would, in better times, have been maintained by relatives, and so classed as dependants. Excluding pensioners and those for whom particulars were not stated, the number of breadwinners who were shown to be associated with some occupation or industry increased by 3.3 per cent. - males by only 0.6 per cent., and females by 16.1 per cent.

Both in the year 1921 and 1933 the Agricultural, pastoral and dairying group included the largest number of breadwinners, representing 27.3 per cent. at the 1933 Census as compared with 28.1 per cent. at the previous Census. The Industrial group (factories) constituted the second largest class and embraced 25.2 per cent. of the breadwinners at the 1933 Census as compared with 26.6.per cent. in the year 1921. Next in numerical importance was the Commerce and Finance group with a percentage of 14.3 at the 1933 Census, which is a substantial increase above the proportion of 11.6 per cent. in the year 1921. The percentage in Personal and Domestic service increased from 8.8 to 9.2 per cent, and the Transport and Communication group increased from 7.3 to 7.6 per cent., but on the other hand those engaged in Public Administration and Professional Occupations decreased from 8.8 to 7.6 per cent. During the intercensal period the largest increase both in actual numbers and in percentage of increase was recorded in the Commerce group.

Since the 1921 Census the rate of increase in the number of female breadwinners has been higher than that of males in the great majority of groups.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased as follows during the intercensal period:- Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying from 1.8 per cent. to 2.4 per cent.; Industrial (factories) from 10.9 to 12.5 per cent.; Transport and Communication from 5.9 to 8.4 per cent.; Commerce and Finance from 23.1 to 25.8 per cent.; Public Administration and Professional Occupations from 42.0 to 50.2 per cent.; and Personal and Domestic Service from 80.6 to 82.9 per cent.; whilst those engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation decreased from 19.8 to 17.2 per cent.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: The number of persons in Tasmania who were of the wage-earning group as at the 30th June, 1933, was 64,665 or 28.4 per cent. of the total population of the State as compared with 27.8 per cent. at the previous Census. Of this number 46,188 or 71.4 per cent. were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 4,944 persons or 7.6 per cent. were employed part-time;

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11,668 persons or 18.0 per cent. were unemployed; and 1,865 persons or 2.9 per cent. were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number in the wage-earning group increased by 8.7 per cent. (males by 5.3 per cent. and females by 21.8 per cent.) Although employers increased by 71 per cent. to 8,065, this total was less than the number of employers (8,829) recorded at the earlier 1911 Census. This change is evidently due to a variation in the replies with respect to those working on own account, who decreased by 9 per cent. to 13,288.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of persons unemployed in the State of Tasmania at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 11,668, being 18.0 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. 10,226 males and 1,442 females were unemployed, representing a percentage of unemployment of 20.4 for males and 9.9 for females respectively. This result for males is slightly higher than the percentage ascertained from the returns supplied by Trade Unions in Tasmania to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of the year 1933; the proportion of male members of unions unemployed being 19.1 per cent.

The corresponding figures of unemployment for the 1921 Census were - males 7.5 per cent. and females 4.2 per cent.

Of those unemployed at the 1933 Census, 419 males and 139 females who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

10,988 of the 11,668 persons unemployed stated the cause of their unemployment; 90.0 per cent. being due to scarcity of employment and 6.8 per cent. to illness.

The results of the inquiry in respect of duration of unemployment show that 38.5 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 55.5 per cent. for less than one year; 14.6 per cent. for a period of between 1 and 2 years; 13.2 between 2 and 3 years; 10.2 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 6.5 per cent. over 4 years.

INCOME: 100,660 breadwinners in Tasmania gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously stated, 11,668 unemployed persons and 10,773 pensioners are included amongst the breadwinners. 10.5 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended the 30th June, 1933; 31.0 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 20.0 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 12.1 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 9.8 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 7.1 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 9.5 per cent. over £5 per week.

The corresponding distribution for female breadwinners was as follows:- 7.8 per cent. no income; 52.4 per cent. under £1 per week; 21.2 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 10.4 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 4.3 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 1.6 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 2.3 per cent. over £5 per week. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners (all ages combined) had incomes under £3 per week, and four-fifths of the females had incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 7,215 persons, comprising dependants and those stating that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of those 68.4 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 18.0 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; and 13.6 per cent. more than £2 per week.

Printed and Published by E. T. McPHEE, COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN,

CANBERRA, F.C.T. 29th March, 1935.